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The grading of wheat (atta) has been taken up and so far 5 packers have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Atta under Agmark in the State.

The grading of tobacco has been taken up and so far 3 packers in the State have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Tobacco under Agmark.

WAREHOUSING

The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation was established in November 1957 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. By the end of the II Five Year Plan 17 Warehouses and Sub-warehouses were established against the target of establishing 15 Warehouses. During the III Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish 30 more Warehouses. The total number of Warehouses including the Sub-warehouses stands at 35.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The Department has taken up the Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence. One hundred and twelve Markets have been covered so far and it is expected to cover 8 more. 8,000 copies of monthly bulletins were published and distributed in addition to broadcasting of market rates through All India Radio.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The masonry dam at Linganamakki was raised to the first stage level on the left flank and the second stage work of raising the dam was taken up in the reaches in the left flank. On the right flank, the masonry was raised to the first stage level of RL. 1805 by May 1963 and the earth dam was raised to RL. 1778. The raising of masonry in the spillway portion about RL. 1700 has been taken up during the current working season, to enable building up storage in the reservoir from June 1964.

The construction of Talakalale Dam has been completed to RL. 1705 by the end of November 1963. Balance work to be done is parapet wall and roadway. The work of erection to Gate I in the Spillway Section has also been completed and the second is almost completed. The small earth dyke of 350 ft. length on the right flank is also nearing completion.

The construction of R.C.C. duct along the power channel is under progress and it is expected that this work will be completed by the end of May 1964.

The tunnels, *viz.*, Malali Tunnel (2,125 ft.) and Vodenbyle Twin Tunnels (3,011 and 3,434 ft) along the tunnel are through and cement

concrete lining of Mulali Tunnel has been completed and one of the twin Vodenbyle tunnels has been completed and the other is expected to be completed by April 1964.

The water conductor system is practically complete. The construction of the generating station and erection of the generating units is also in a very advanced stage. The laying of penstock pipes is on hand and is progressing rapidly. Orders for the purchase of major equipments for the second stage development like Turbines, Generators, Transformers, Steel for penstocks have already been placed.

The first unit of the Project is expected to be commissioned by the middle of this year and the second unit by the end of 1964. It is also expected that the three units under the Second Stage will be commissioned before the end of the Third Plan period and the two additional units during the first year of the Fourth Plan. The transmission lines work between Sharavathi Generating Station and Shimoga-Bangalore Receiving Station is also in progress. While some difficulty is being experienced in the receipt of transmission line structures, it is anticipated that the transmission line will be ready by the time the First Generating Unit is started.

As against the total Plan provision of Rs. 5,520 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan, the following expenditure has been incurred:

1. Civil Works—First Stage—

   A total expenditure of Rs. 1744. 40 lakhs has been incurred to the end of December, 1963.

2. Civil Works—Second Stage—

   A total expenditure of Rs. 35.05 lakhs has been incurred to the end of December 1963.

3. Electrical Works—

   Provision for the Firt and Second Stages of the Project including transmission line during the Third Plan is Rs. 47.23 crores out of which about Rs. 28.27 crores have been spent up to the end of December 1963. The Plan provision however has to be increased to Rs. 72.15 crores on account of the revision of the Estimates.

BHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

This Project is mainly an Irrigation Project and the Power generation here is only incidental. The total estimated cost of the Project as per the revised estimate is Rs. 330 lakhs out of which an amount of about Rs. 233.32 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1963. The 2,000 kW Left Bank Unit was commissioned in November 1962. The two 12,000 kW river bed units were commissioned in April and May 1963 respectively and the 7,200 Right Bank Unit during January 1964. With the commissioning of the Right Bank Unit, the work on this Project has been practically completed and the full benefits are

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being derived. The Power generated at this station is mainly feeding the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works and the loads on the also 66 kW transmission line between Bhadra Generating Station and Mysore.

TUNGABHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Against the revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 604.20 lakhs, the expenditure up to date on this Project is about Rs. 387.07 lakhs. This Project contemplated transmission and distribution of the power generated from this Station in the underdeveloped Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. There were considerable difficulties experienced in the earlier stages of this Project. The first unit was commissioned in January 1962 and the second unit during the month of June 1962. The third unit for which orders were placed at a later date is at present under installation and it is expected to be commissioned during the third quarter of 1964-65. Transmission line up to Raichur has already been charged and is feeding a number of places in this District including Hatti Gold Mines and the Raichur Town. The line from Raichur to Shahbad is practically complete and is expected to be charged before the close of this official year. This will feed power to the industrial area around Shahbad and also Gulbarga and Bidar Districts.

INVESTIGATION PROJECTS

Detailed investigation on the Kalinadi Project, Cauvery Valley Project, the Shararavathi Valley Tail Race Scheme, Bedthi, Aganashini and Varahi Projects has been in progress during the Third Plan period. Priority has however been given for the investigation of the first stage of the Kalinadi Project, Sharavathi Valley Tail Race and Varahi Schemes. These schemes are proposed to be included for implementation during the Fourth Plan period. The preliminary works on Kalinadi and Sharavathi Tail Race Schemes are proposed to be taken up during the present Plan period itself.

Detailed investigation for the first stage development in Kalinadi Valley is nearing completion. Investigation for the Supa Dam and associated power house has been completed and the Project report for construction of this Dam which forms part of the first stage development for an installed capacity of 850,000 kW, has been prepared and is being forwarded to the Government of India. Investigations for the main power house at Naghjari as also for the tunnel and Bommanahalli pickup weir will be completed shortly.

Investigations for the Sharavathi Valley Tail Race Scheme has been completed and the Project report is being prepared. Investigations on the Cauvery Valley Scheme and also Varahi Scheme are in progress. Against the total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Third Plan for investigation of Hydro-Electric Schemes, a total expenditure of Rs. 13.09 lakhs has been incurred up to the end of December 1963.

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

SECOND PLAN

A total provision of Rs. 993.04 lakhs was made available to the Mysore State Electricty Board for implementation of development schemes such as Transmission Lines, Sub-Stations, etc., during the Second Plan. Out of this amount Rs. 803. 4 lakhs was earmarked for schemes comprising of transmission lines, step down stations, rural electrification schemes, etc., and Rs. 190 lakhs for extending power supply to I. P. sets.

Progress achieved under each scheme during the Second Plan period was as under:

1. Transmission Lines

A provision of Rs. 192 lakhs was made to construct 243 miles of 110 k.V. lines, 300 miles of 66 k.V. lines and 210 miles of 33 k.V. lines of which 170 miles of 110 k.V. lines, 90 miles of 66 k. V. lines and 75 miles of 33 k. V. lines were constructed at a cost of Rs. 15. .20 lakhs.

2. Step Down Stations

A provision of Rs. 234 lakhs had been made for the construction of step down stations and extension and improvements to the existing system. It was proposed to construct 36 numbers of new step down stations of which 23 were completed at a cost of Rs. 80.45 lakhs. In addition many works connected with extensions and improvements to the existing distribution system were carried out at a cost of Rs. 126.72 lakhs. One of the most important works was the laying of underground cables in the City of Bangalore and it is under good progress.

3. Frequency Conversion

Against a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 41.26 lakhs was spent and a large area comprising of Devanahally, Doddaballapur, Krishnarajapura, Sarjapur, Nelamangala, Kediganahalli, etc., which were served by 25 cycle system,, was converted to 50 cycle system.

4. Rural Electrification

A provision of Rs. 336 lakhs had been made to electrify 700 villages. As against this 789 villages were electrified thus exceeding the target. An amount of Rs. 154.95 lakhs was spent on this scheme.

5. Power supply to Irrigation Pumpsets

During the Second Plan it was proposed to service about 7,000 Irrigation pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 190 lakhs. As against this, 8,701 pumpsets were supplied with electric power at an outlay of Rs. 210.38 lakhs thus exceeding the target.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Third Five Year Plan of the Mysore State Electricity Board is a further projection of the Second Plan schemes, *viz.*, Extension of Main

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and Sub-transmission lines, erection of step down stations, extension of power supply to villages and power supply to Irrigation pumpsets, etc. and to distribute power to various parts of the State from the Power Projects like Bhadra, Munirabad and Sharavathi Valley Project. An expenditure of Rs. 305.17 lakhs has been incurred under power and Rs. 155.04 lakhs under power supply to Irrigation pumpsets during the first two years of the Third Plan. It is expected that the outlay on the schemes during the current year 1963-64 will reach Rs. 300 lakhs under both the heads. 532 villages have been electrified and 8,400 pumpsets have been serviced so far during the first 2½ years of the Third Five-Year Plan against a target of 700 villages and 8,000 pumpsets.

The following is the list of High Tension Sub-Stations that were serviced during the Third Five-Year Plan period so far.

(1) Mandya	4.00 MVA
(2) Bangalore	6.00 MVA
(3) Doddaballapur	10.00 MVA
(4) Chamarajanagar	2.00 MVA
(5) Harapanahally	1.00 MVA
(6) Vijayapuri	0.75 MVA
(7) Kolar	5.00 MVA
(8) Sindhanoor	2.00 MVA
(9) Hubli	1.00 MVA
(10) Maski	1.00 MVA
(11) K. K. Pur	1.00 MVA
(12) Madhugiri	1.50 MVA
(13) Raichur	2.00 MVA
(14) Bagepally	1.00 MVA

During the current year the following important policy decisions were taken by the Board and the Government:

(1) Enhancing the target of servicing irrigation pumpsets from 8,000 to 21,000 during the Plan period.

(2) Liberalising the scheme of issue of Irrigation pumps on Hire Purchase System.

(3) Lifting all the restrictions on the use of electricity by domestic lighting, commercial lighting, street lights, etc., which were in force due to National Emergency consequent on slight improvement in the power position by the commissioning of the generators at Bhadra and Munirabad Generating Stations.

(4) Uniform tariff for Hydel and Diesel Power consumers.

To relieve the power shortage in the State to some extent, the Board has purchased two gas turbine generating sets of 10 Megawatts capacity each and the same are being installed at Bangalore. The sets are expected to be commissioned by the end of March 1964.

INDUSTRIES

PUBLIC SECTOR

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND TRANSFORMERS.

One of the major expansion schemes that was taken up for implementation on a priority basis was in the New Government Electric Factory. This expansion scheme which is being implemented in this State-owned undertaking in the outskirts of Bangalorre in collaboration with the well-known firm A.E.G. of West Germany, envisages the stepping up of the capacity of production of Transformers to 6 lakhs K.V.A., in sizes up to 20 thousand K.V.A. in voltages up to 132 k.V. ; Electric Motors to 4 lakh H P., from fractional H. P. motors to 1,500 H. P., Switches, Switch Boards and Distribution Boards, etc., of an aggregate value of Rs. 85 lakhs per annum. The investment programme on this scheme envisages an outlay of about Rs. 7 crores and is in the final stages of implementation.

The Factory is expected to produce about 10,000 K V.A. Transformers of different capacities and Rs. 22 lakhs worth of Switch Boards and Switch Gear Components during the year 1964-65.

ELECTRO-PORCELAIN

Further diversification and expansion work was taken up in the Government Porcelain Factory after successfully completing the initial targeted production capacity of 2,500 tons per annum of High Tension Insulators in technical collaboration with Messers. N.G.K. of Japan. To meet the growing demand for the H.T. Insulators as a result of great accent on the generation and distribution of electric power throughout the country, a scheme to step up the present capacity of 2,500 tons of Electro-Porcelain to 5,000 tons per annum with a new agreement with Messrs. N. G. K of Japan at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.50 lakhs is under consideration. Two allied new schemes for the manufacture of Malleable Castings and Forged Pins. involving an outlay of Rs. 28.50 lakhs, have already been taken up for implementation during the current Plan. A new project to take up the manufacture of Silicon carbide and Grinding tools at estimated capital outlay of Rs. 3 crores is currently under the active consideration of the Government.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Important schemes of expansion have also been taken up in the following Government Aided Industrial Concerns :—

THE RADIO AND ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., BANGALORE.

The Radio and Electricol Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bangalore, which is one of the outstanding Government aided Companies in which the State has invested a sum of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is engaged in the production of Radio Receivers, P.V.C. Cables, electricity meters and

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has undertaken an expansion programme to step up production of Electricity meters from the existing level of 1,70,000 to 2,75,000 per annum, and of increasing the production of plastic wires and cables and Board Switches and besides taking up new lines of production of Poly phase Electricity Meters, Capacitors, Loud Speakers and Transistor Radio Receivers.

CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., located at Belagula, one of the earliest Factories established in this line of manufacture in the State in 1937, for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate, Superphosphate and other fertilisers under the active assistance of Government, has also taken up an expansion programme to step up the existing capacity of Sulphuric Acid. Plant and Machinery required for the 50 tons per day Sulphuric Acid Plant and, a fully mechanised Super Phosphate Plant of a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum have been received. The erection of the Sulphuric Acid Plant is expected to be completed by the end of March 1964. Action is also initiated by this concern to take effective steps to establish production capacities for the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine for which necessary industrial licences have already been given.

CELLULOSE TRI-ACETATE

A new project, with American and Swedish collaboration, to manufacture cellulose tri-acetate to feed the public sector Raw Film Factory at Ooty and cellulose acetate suitable for producing moulding powders for the Plastic Industry has been taken up. This new project in which both the Mysore Government and the Mysore Sugar Company among others are participating envisages a production capacity of 1,200 tons of cellulose tri-acetate and 2,400 tons of cellulose acetate. The project which is estimated to cost a little over Rs. 4 crores is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1966 in the proposed location near Mandya. The Company has been registered and the First Board has also been constituted.

ELECTRIC LAMPS

The Mysore Lamp Works in which Government have been participating both in equity capital as well as management, has also undertaken an expansion scheme involving an outlay of about Rs. one crore. This programme covers, besides stepping up of present production of G.L.S. lamps from 39 lakhs to 80 lakhs per annum, taking up of new production lines, such as glass, shells, tubes, fluorescent lamps, automobile lamps, telephone switch board lamps, photo flash lamps, cycle dynamo, torch and radio lamps, mercury vapour lamps, etc.

THE MYSORE PAPER MILLS

The Mysore Paper Mills which has been in production since 1938 and in which Government have participated both in the Equity Capital and Management have been assisted in securing the financial assistance both from the National and International Financial Institutions to implement its expansion scheme involving an outlay of over Rs. three crores for stepping up the licensed capacity of paper production from 8,100 to 18,100 tons per annum.

THE MANDYA NATIONAL PAPER MILLS

The Mandya National Paper Mills, which is located in Balagula, and which is one of the premier industrial ventures manufacturing paper and pulp with bagasse as the raw material, have taken steps to double the current daily capacity of 35 tons to 70 tons.

THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS

The West Coast Paper Mills, located at Dandeli in the heart of the rich Kanara bamboo forests, have been increasing their production year by year. The factory, to start with, was producing 60—90 tons of paper per day and the present daily rate of production is reported to be about 125 tons.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

To exploit the rich lime stone deposits in the State, the State Government have been extending all possible assistance to increase the manufacturing capacity of cement in the State. There are three Cement Factories in the State working at Bagalkot, Shahabad and Bhadravati. A fourth Cement Factory at Ammasandra in Tumkur District lately established with foreign collaboration has been in production for the last two years The State Government have participated in equity capital of this project and steps have already been initiated to double the present installed capacity.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mysore is one of the important regions in the country for the rapid development of the sugar industry. Of the existing eight working factories, three have been developed under the active assistance of the Government under the Co-operative Sector. These three Co-operative Sugar Factories are in production at Kampli, Pandavapur and at Sankeshwar.

TEXTILES—SPINNING.

One of the leading consumer industries in the State is Cotton-Textiles. As on 1st January 1963, it is reported by the Textile Commissioner Government of India, that the State had a spindleage of 4,88,228 and loomage of 4,998. In the 3rd Plan, an additional spindleage of 2,18,000 has been obtained both for establishing new spinning units and for expanding some of the existing uneconomic units. A spindleage of

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1,44,000 has been allotted to 12 new units to be established in the private sector, at the rate of 12,000 spindles each. A spindleage of 48,000 has been allotted to 4 new units to be established in co-operative sector at the rate of 12,000 spindles each. A total spindleage of 26, 00 has been granted to the existing units for purposes of balancing and expansion.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

One of the important measures initiated for the development of Small Scale Industries was the establishment of Industrial Estates. During 1958, Government sanctioned the construction of 171 worksheds of several types at an aggregate cost of Rs. 63·78 lakhs, in eight industrial estates located at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum, Harihar, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Ramanagaram. In addition to these Industrial Estates, 30 new Industrial Estates were sanctioned during 1962 to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Further, 19 development areas have also been sanctioned to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Out of these 30 Industrial Estates, the Industrial Estate at Jamkhandi which had been sanctioned during the fag end of the Second Plan period could not be started, as proper site could not be secured. The same has been taken over for construction along with other newly sanctioned estates during the current Plan period. Sanction for the construction of five Rural Industrial Estates at Kodamhalli, Harnahalli, Sirigere, Kamatgi and Nidagundi has also been accorded and action for acquiring suitable sites has also been initiated.

It was proposed to take up the construction of ten Industrial Estates at Jamkhandi, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Kolar Gold Fields, Dandeli, Tumkur, Bellary, Mandya, Mercara and Shiralkoppa during 1962-63. As suitable sites were not readily available, the construction work at Jamkhandi, Bijapur, Mercara, Bellary, Shiralkoppa, K. G. F. and Chickmagalur could not be taken up during 1962-63. As sites have now been secured at these places, the work has been taken up during the current year (1963-64). For the remaining sanctioned Industrial Estates, *viz.*, at Dandeli, Mandya and Tumkur, attempts are being made to secure suitable sites.

Other activities were in the direction of giving training to artisans in Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres, giving of financial assistance to Industrial Co-opratives and Small Scale Industrialists, etc. The total expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan was to the tune of Rs. 125.178 lakhs as against the Plan provision of Rs. 107·68 lakhs, the excess expenditure having been met by reappropriation.

During the Third Five year Plan, main items of work appended to were training of 480 artisans in Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres, giving financial assistance to industrial co-operatives, starting of raw material depots, starting of centres for retanning and re-rolling of bark tanned leather, starting of training-*cum*-servicing centres, and giving

block loans to small scale industries. The total expenditure during the first three years would be of the order of about Rs. 90 lakhs as against the target of about Rs. 103 lakhs.

During the next year, all the schemes excepting those for the manufacture of bicycles, Ceramic Cottage Industries Centre and the Quality Marking Scheme are to be continued.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

As against the total loomage of about 1,05,000 cotton handlooms, 16,000 woollen handlooms and 8,000 silk handlooms, 84,235 cotton handlooms, 15,683 woollen handlooms and 6,072 silk handlooms were brought under the co-operative fold as a result of several handloom development schemes undertaken in the State.

Five hundred and eighty-six handloom weavers' co-operative societies, 156 sales depots, 63 small dye houses were organised. Further four pattern making factories, two calendering and milling plants and 14 housing colonies with about 700 houses for weavers were sanctioned. Improved equipments worth about Rs. 10 lakhs were given. The total expenditure was of the order of Rs. 197·503 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan as against the provision of Rs. 182·24 lakhs, the excess expenditure having been met by reappropriation.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the total expenditure during the first three years would be about Rs. 78·298 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 58·120 lakhs. Giving of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, financial assinstance to Sales Depots, contribution towards share capital of Industrial Co-operative Bank, Training Centre at Bijapur, Collective Weaving Centre at Banhatti, Dye Houses at Hubli and Bangalore assistance to Apex Societies, opening of Inter-State Depots one at Goa, and the other at Pandavapur for marketing of cotton and woollen goods, are some of the important schemes taken up.

During the next year, the same schemes are to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

POWERLOOM SCHEMES

The scheme was a Centrally sponsored plan programme during the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, the scheme is treated as outside the Plan ceiling, but eligible for Central assistance 2,000 Powerlooms have been allotted to 214 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. Of these, 1,630 Powerlooms are erected and 840 are commissioned. An amount of Rs. 49·806 lakhs was spent during the Second Five Year Plan as against the Plan provision of Rs. 153·46 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 27·106 lakhs is likely to be the total expenditure during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan as against the plan provision of Rs. 19·38 lakhs.

HANDICRAFTS SCHEMES

During the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 21.42 lakhs was made and an expenditure of Rs. 33·285 lakhs has been incurred, the

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excess expenditure having been met by reappropriation. Thirty-one handicrafts societies, engaged in the production of several types of handicrafts, have been granted loans to the extent of Rs. 3·42 lakhs and grant of Rs. 1.89 lakhs. In addition, 12 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies have been given a grant to the tune of Rs. 1.89 lakhs for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Six Handicrafts Emporia were started in addition to the Arts and Crafts, Emporium at Bangalore and a Show Room at Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and one Show Room at Channapatna. Four Training Centers were started for training craftmen in Pile Carpets, Mat Weaving Dyeing and Printing, Dolls and Toys making, etc.

In the Third Five-Year Plan, the total expenditure during the first three years has been to the extent of Rs. 1,526 lakhs as against the Plan provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Recently, Government have accorded sanction to formation of the Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation as a private limited Joint Stock Company owned by Government which would take over all the existing Emporia and Show Rooms under its unified control from 1st April 1964 and run these Emporia on commercial lines.

COIR INDUSTRY

A sum of Rs. 1.218 lakhs was spent during the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the Coir Industry. During this period, 22 primary Coir Societies were organised to canalise credit, technical and other assistance and also to take up production on a rational basis.

At Present about 30 Coir Societies are working in various parts of the State. During the three years of the Third Five year Plan, the total expenditure is Rs. 5.453 lakhs as against Rs. 5.590 lakhs on several schemes which include giving financial assistance to Coir Co-operative Societies, starting of Central Marketing Society, work in connection with the starting of three mechanised units for the manufacture of bristles and mattress coir fibre and Coir Emporia.

Two licences have also been issued to start two factories for manufacturing rubberised Coir products. One factory has been coming up and the other is likely to come up soon.

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECTS

Two Pilot Projects have been started during 1963-64, one at Tumkur and another at Dharwar for intensive development of small industries in rural areas. The object of starting these pilot schemes is to achieve an integrated development of rural industries in the areas concerned, to raise the standards of living and technical skill of the artisans and thus to ease the rural unemployment problem and also to see, how best these industries could be developed without perpetuating traditional methods but improving production by introducing "Intermediate Technology" as far as possible. With this end in view, it is necessary to

exploit the local talent and develop village and small industries by utilising the available resources with the assistance of the several All India Boards, through a Centrally organised functional agency.

An additional provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is available during the remaining period of the Third Plan to be met by the Planning Commission outside the State Plan provision.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

Since the States' Reorganisation, *i.e.*, during the period from 1st November 1956 to December 1963, 210 applications were received for financial assistance under State Aid to Industries Act. One hundred and seven applications were sanctioned giving a loan of Rs. 55,31,354. Seventeen cases for a total amount of Rs. 1,43,000 are pending disposal.

Besides the cash advances, Government have offered Bank Guarantees to the tune of Rs. 55,35,000 for eight Industrial Concerns.

MYSORE STATE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

With a view to implementing the Scheme of Rural industrialisation, the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank was started during the year 1952 in the old Mysore State. Due however, to constitutional and working limitations of the Bank, and since the necessity was left for channelising all industrial loans received from the Reserve Bank of India for weavers' society and Government loans earmarked for development of industries in the State through one Federal Financing Agency, the Bank was re-organised in June 1963 and named the "Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore," with a full time President of the status of a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce and a Board of Directors, nominated by Government for three years in the first instance.

At the District level, District Industrial Co-operative Banks are being organised which would derive the funds from the Central agency and afford loan facilities to rural artisans and small scale industrialists. In respect of seven districts, the banks have already been set up. In respect of nine districts, the banks have been registered and in three districts registration proposals are awaited.

ARTISAN TRAINING INSTITUTES

The several Cottage industries Centres functioning in the old Mysore area and also in the integrated areas were brought under an unified control with a common syllabus to train artisans in carpentry, smithy; leather, stitching, sandlwood carving and wood carving, etc., with a course of two years, including practical training for a period of six months on production methods. There were 20 such Artisan Training Institutes spread over the various districts of the State. Two more institutes have been started at Hunsur and Bagalkot. The number of artisans trained during the last three years is as follows:—

(i) 1960-61	...	...	1,675
(ii) 1961-62	...	...	1,742
(iii) 1962-63	...	...	2,285

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After completion of training, successful candidates are awarded certificates and tools kits worth Rs. 200 each, of which 50 per cent is treated as subsidy.

Eight Training-*cum*-Production Centres have been functioning in addition to 22 Artisan Training Centres and they impart higher Training for the trainees of the Artisan Institutes.

The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore which is the premier training-*cum*-production Institute, continued to work as before.

LICENCES UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

During the period of three years from 1961-62 to 1963-64, 261 applications were forwarded to the Government of India, of which 146 were for starting new industries, 84 for the expansion of existing industries, 22 for manufacture of new articles in the existing industries, 2 for carrying on business of manufacture of scheduled articles, and 7 for change of location.

During the above period, 49, licences were granted, and in 8 cases no licence was considered necessary, 2 were withdrawn and 171 cases were pending with the Government of India.

THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL LTD.

During the First and Second Plan periods, the following Development schemes were completed and commissioned into production:

1. Two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces with an installed capacity of 60,000 tons per annum and a Slag Granulation Plant for the manufacture of Slag Cement with a capacity of 18,000 tons per annum were commissioned. The total cost of this scheme was Rs. 116 lakhs.

2. A Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant with a capacity of 17,000 tons per annum for the manufacture of pipes ranging from 3 inches to 6 inches was completed and commissioned into operation. The cost of this scheme was Rs. 49 lakhs.

During the Third Plan period, the following schemes were completed and commissioned into service:

1. Sintering Plant for the manufacture of Iron Ore Sinter from ore fines with a capacity of 80,000 tons per annum. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 42 lakhs.

2. Expansion of the Ferro-Silicon capacity by 15,000 tons at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. It may be stated here that the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited are the only producers of Ferro-Silicon in the country, meeting the demands of all the major steel producers and other smaller units.

In addition to the Sintering Plant and Ferro-Silicon expansion already completed during Third Plan, the Mysore Iron and Steel

Limited have now under implementation an expansion of the steel capacity by 1,00,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores. This scheme was sanctioned at the end of the Second Plan and is be completed during the current year.

GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORIES, MYSORE AND SHIMOGA

The Sandalwood Oil business experienced acute slump during the year 1962-63 and it is gradually recovering during the current year. The production had to be regulated and only a quantity of 64,433 Kgs. of oil was produced during the year 1962-63 as against 89,585 Kgs during the previous year. There is improvement in production during the current year.

The sale of sandalwood oil suffered a severe setback during 1962-63 as already indicated and so the price of the oil had to be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 145 per Kg. This reduction had to be effected to overcome the competition from the synthetic oil.

The Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga, was fully equipped to convert the Crude oil to clean oil and sale of sandalwood oil is now effected directly from that Factory.

The boilers at Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, are proposed to be replaced by modern boilers and orders have been placed for the supply of two boilers. They are expected to be received during the year 1964-65.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY

There has been a steady improvement in production year after year as can be seen from the figures furnished below :—

			Tons
1958-59	...	...	940
1959-60	...	...	1,031
1960-61	...	...	1,273
1961-62	...	...	1,385
1962-63	...	...	1,675
1963-64	...	...	1,328

(Up to end of December 1963.)

Sales of the products of the Factory have increased and reached the level of a Crore of rupees during 1962-63. The Factory is also exporting its products to the Foreign countries and last year the exports were of the value of Rs. 68,927 and it is expected to reach a lakh of rupees during the current year.

The Factory faced serious difficulties to get the required quantity of imported raw materials. With a view to earn sufficient Foreign Exchange for the import of raw materials, the Factory undertook export of Hydrogenated and Raw Groundnut oil valued at Rs. 17.6 lakhs during the year.

It is proposed to instal a *Mazzoni* unit for increasing the production of the Factory to 6,000 tons.